

A NEW SPECIES OF CERATRIMERIA (COLLEMBOLA) FROM TASMANIA

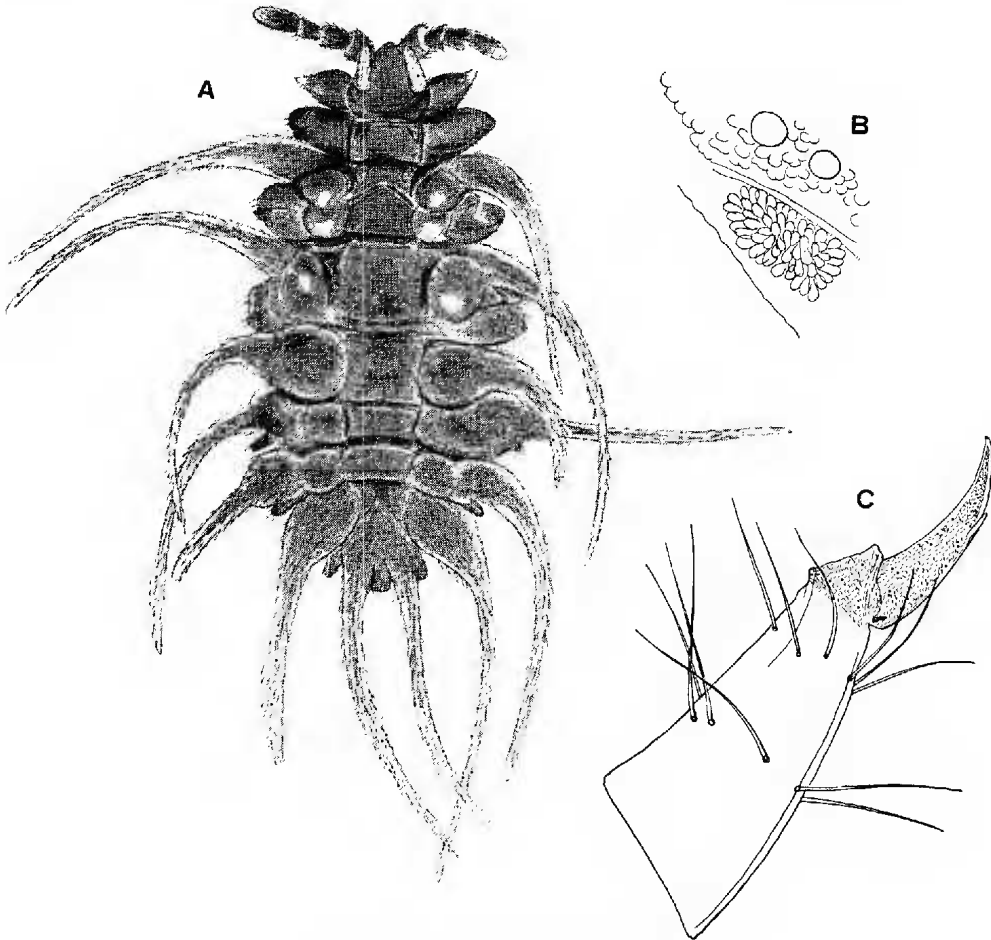
By H. WOMERSLEY, South Australian Museum

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The following new species of *Ceratrimeria* has recently been sent to me by Dr. J. W. Evans, of the Department of Agriculture, Hobart, Tasmania.

***Ceratrimeria bicornis* n. sp.**

Description—Superficially with the facies of *C. dendyi* (Lubb.) but the dorsal spine-like prominences much longer and upturned. Length of animal 4·0 mm., width slightly less than 2 mm. Colour black, except for the pair of dorsal horns on the

***Ceratrimeria bicornis* n. sp.**

A, entire dorsal view. B, postantennal organ and anterior ocelli. C, claw and tibiotarsus.

head, three pairs of spots on the meso- and metathorax, and the tips of the dorsal prominences which are yellow. Antennae as long as head, ratio of segments 1.5:1.0; 1.1:2.0. Ocelli 8 on each side on dark patches of pigment. Post-antennal organ subelliptical and consisting of an irregularly arranged cluster of tubercles. Abdomen VI hidden under V, as in the genus. The dorsal prominences are: a pair of short horn-like ones on the head and a pair of long upwardly curved ones on each segment from the mesothorax. Legs rather longer than in *dendyi*; claws strongly granulate, without inner teeth but with a pair of dorso-lateral outer teeth at $\frac{3}{4}$ from base, and extreme base on each side with a short spine-like seta. Clavate tibiotarsal setae and furca absent. Clothing of very fine short hairs as in other Tasmanian species.

Locality—Two specimens from Ida Bay, Tasmania, collected by Dr. V. V. Hickman in November, 1939; a half-grown specimen from Belgrave, Victoria, in March, 1940 (O. W. T.); another full-grown specimen from Olinda, Victoria, 26 May 1940 (F. E. Wilson).

Remarks—This interesting species is very closely related to *C. dendyi* and belongs to the Tasmanian group of the species of the genus. It differs, however, in the form of the postantennal organ, in this respect showing relationship to species of the Indo-Malayan and African groups. From *dendyi* it also differs in the structure of the claws and the position and lengths of the dorsal prominences. The paratergites are otherwise as in the rest of the Tasmanian species.
